

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

4 Agr C
NV

MAY 7 1940

40-Nev.—1

Issued January 1940

EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

WESTERN DIVISION

NEVADA HANDBOOK

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

(1) To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building practices.

(2) To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand and by offering payments to farmers for cooperating in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.

(3) To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

HOW PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and by carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees, for wheat in all counties and for potatoes in Lyon and Washoe Counties. Normal yields are also established for wheat in all counties and for potatoes in Lyon and Washoe Counties.

WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

Payment and deduction on wheat-allotment farms.—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment is shown on WR-406B.

A deduction will be made on a wheat-allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

Nonwheat-allotment farm.—A farm may be considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment was not

determined is also considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm. No wheat payment will be made on a nonwheat-allotment farm.

On a nonwheat-allotment farm the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat determined by the county committee for the farm, or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Acreage planted to wheat will be considered to be (1) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when seeded prior to November 1, 1939, in a mixture containing at least 60 percent by weight of barley; (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or is not disposed of by plowing or disking prior to May 1, 1940; (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture of wheat and barley as indicated above, if the barley fails to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested or reaches maturity.

POTATOES

In Lyon and Washoe Counties a potato allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee, for each acre in the potato allotment. The approximate potato payment is shown on WR-406B.

If an acreage in excess of the potato acreage allotment or in excess of 3 acres (whichever is larger), is planted on a farm in the above counties, a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be made for each excess acre.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

A total soil-depleting allotment will be determined for each farm for which a wheat acreage allotment or a potato acreage allotment is determined.

Deductions for excess soil-depleting acreage.—On farms for which a total soil-depleting acreage allotment is determined, a deduction of \$5 will be made for each acre classified as soil depleting in excess of the larger of (1) the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment and any excess acreages of wheat and potatoes, with respect to which deductions are made, or (2) 20 acres.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

(1) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940 (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards).

(2) 3 cents per acre of grazing land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity. On acreages in excess of 640 acres, the allowance under this item cannot be computed on more than 10 acres for each animal unit or if more than 60 acres are required to carry one animal unit the total allowance under this item (2) shall be \$2.55 for each animal unit of grazing capacity. In no case

will the amount computed under this item be less than 10 cents times the number of acres of grazing land or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(3) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat acreage allotment and the potato acreage allotment with respect to which payment is computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

(4) 35 cents for each acre of mountain meadowland in Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine Counties.

For any farm where the sum of the payments computed for wheat, potatoes, and under items 1 through 4 above, is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition, a payment of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees will be computed, not to exceed a total of \$30 for the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out soil-building practices, the farmer should be guided by the specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, as are needed in the interest of conservation. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil-conserving crops, trees, or shrubs, methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices.

The farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weed and relatively free from other weed seed, and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good viable seed. The farmer will be expected to cooperate with organized insect-control agencies in the area where the operating unit is located, whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area.

The approximate maximum amount that may be earned, by use of the soil-building practices in this handbook, on any operating unit in Nevada, is the amount shown on the farm plan and estimate sheet (WR-406B).

The soil-building practices listed below are applicable in all counties in Nevada when carried out on cropland and noncropland, except when otherwise specified. If all or part of the labor, seed, or materials is furnished by any governmental agency, no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice.

The county committee will furnish further detailed information.

Any combination of soil-building practices on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee.

The 1940 program year for carrying out soil-building practices will be the period January 1, 1940, through December 31, 1940.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

Practice (1) (i).—Superphosphate: \$1.50 for each 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent of 48 pounds of available P_2O_5 in other forms of fertilizer applied to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, permanent pasture, and green-manure crops in orchards. The fertilizer may be applied on irrigated or sub-

irrigated land only and credit will not be earned if it is applied in connection with the growing of a soil-depleting crop. Rock phosphate and basic slag will not qualify under this practice. Payment will be made for fractional applications.

Practice (2).—Gypsum: \$1.50 for each 300 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur or its sulphur equivalent when applied to heavy, adobe, alkaline soils only at a minimum rate of 4 tons per acre. Payments will be made for fractional applications.

SEEDINGS

Practice (6).—Seeding Alfalfa: \$1.50 for each acre of irrigated cropland and orchard land seeded to adapted varieties of alfalfa.

Practice (7).—Seeding permanent grasses or permanent-pasture mixtures: \$3 for each acre of cropland or noncropland, including grazing, mountain meadowland, and orchard land, seeded to western, slender, or crested wheatgrass, either alone or in mixtures, with prior approval of the county committee.

The same rate of credit may be earned by seeding permanent pasture mixtures on irrigated and subirrigated land, with prior approval of the county committee subject to the following minimum requirements: mixtures must contain not less than 4 pounds per acre of Ladino, strawberry, alsike, mammoth red, or white Dutch clover seeded with a full seeding of any one or more of the following grasses: perennial ryegrass, perennial fescues, perennial oatgrasses, Reed's canary grass, perennial bromegrass, perennial wheatgrasses, bluegrasses, or orchard grass. If ryegrass is used in the mixture, the ryegrass must not be seeded at a rate of more than 4 pounds per acre. The seeding rate of the mixture must be not less than 14 pounds per acre.

Practice (8).—Seeding legumes and grasses: 75 cents for each acre of irrigated or subirrigated cropland or orchard land seeded to alsike, white, Ladino, strawberry, red, burr, mammoth, or crimson clovers or annual or biennial sweet-clover, bluegrass, smooth bromegrasses, perennial wheatgrasses, perennial ryegrasses, meadow fescue, tall oatgrass, Reed's canary grass, or orchard grasses. Any of the above grasses or legumes may be seeded alone or in mixtures. Timothy and redbud may be seeded in grass and legume mixtures only. Bermuda grass may be seeded in Clark County, and, with prior approval of the county committee, in Lincoln and Nye Counties.

Any seedings of the above legumes, grasses, or mixtures qualifying under practices (7) or (R) (b) will earn the rate of credit specified under these practices. If credit is allowed under practice (7) or practice (R) (b), credit will not be given under this practice for the same acreage.

Practice (12).—Seeding timothy or redbud: \$1.50 for each 4 acres seeded to timothy or redbud or mixtures consisting solely of timothy and redbud.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

Practice (R) (a).—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing and supplemental practices: For natural reseeding of grazing land by deferred grazing and supplemental practices, 75 percent of item (2) of the soil-building allowance may be earned, provided the operator defers grazing on 25 percent of his grazing land and performs supplemental practices equal in value to 75 percent of item (2) of the soil-building allowance. If less than 25 percent of the grazing land is deferred, a proportionate payment will be made, provided supplemental practices equal to the amount of the payment earned are carried out. If less than the required number of supplemental practices are carried out, payment cannot exceed the value of the practices performed.

The above payment may be earned if the following conditions are met:

The deferred area must be withheld from grazing for a period of not less than 120 consecutive days commencing between March 15 and April 30 in Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, and White Pine Counties, and Nye County north of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. For Churchill, Pershing, Storey, Ormsby, Douglas, Lyon, Lincoln, and Washoe Counties the deferred-grazing period shall start between the dates March 1 and April 15, and for Clark, Esmeralda, and Mineral Counties, and Nye County south of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian the deferred period shall start between January 15 and March 1. The county committee shall determine the starting date of the deferred-grazing period within the above limits, with the approval of the State committee, and at least 15 days prior to the beginning of such period.

On operating units on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence must be maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock, or on operating units used exclusively for grazing sheep, the entry of sheep on the deferred acreage must be prevented by herding. The operator must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the county committee that objectives of deferred-grazing practices have been accomplished.

The remaining grazing land in such operating unit must not be grazed to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

This practice shall not be applicable to grazing land in the operating unit which normally is not used for grazing.

Prior to the initiation of the practice, the operator must submit to the county committee, in writing, the designation of the area of the operating unit to be deferred.

The operator shall carry out supplemental practices recommended by the county committee with the approval of the State committee.

No livestock shall be grazed upon the deferred area during the deferred-grazing period. The deferred-grazing area, however, may be used for grazing at the close of this period, but hay shall not be cut or seed harvested therefrom in 1940.

Practice (R) (b).—Artificial reseedling: \$2 for each 10 pounds of good seed of adapted grasses or legumes used in replanting depleted irrigated or sub-irrigated grazing land or mountain meadowland. Payment under this practice shall not exceed \$2 per acre. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained for this practice.

Practice (R) (g).—Construction of earthen dams or reservoirs: 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards for each tank or reservoir, for constructing reservoirs or tanks for the purpose of providing water for livestock with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out.

Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendation of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, that its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and must show the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement.

Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee, at which time detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

Practice (R) (h).—Concrete or rubble-masonry dams: \$6 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry.

For constructing concrete or rubble-masonry dams in rough or broken areas (where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the dam for irrigation), for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

The dams shall be located on a firm foundation that will insure stable support for the structures under all conditions. The locations shall be such as to take advantage of minimum size requirements for structures and at the same time give a minimum reservoir depth of 5 feet. All proposed dams must be constructed at sites and in accordance with specifications approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution. Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee.

Practice (R) (i) (1).—Wells: \$2 per linear foot. For drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

A dry hole shall not qualify. A mechanical lifting device other than a hand pump shall be installed and be in operation at the time of inspection. An existing well may be deepened to provide an additional supply of water adequate for the number of livestock on the adjacent range, but *under no circumstances* shall such performance be approved before measurements, showing the depth of the existing well, have been made and recorded with the county committee.

No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice. An artesian well shall not qualify under this practice. Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee.

Practice (R) (i) (2).—Wells: \$1 per linear foot. For drilling wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well with casing less than 4 inches in diameter will qualify for payment, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

The same specifications as for a well with 4-inch casing will apply, with the exception that no payment will be made for a well other than an artesian well under this practice if casing less than 2 inches is installed. An artesian well equipped with a cut-off device, when constructed according to specifications, will be approved, but a mechanical lifting device will not be required. No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice. Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee.

Practice (R) (j) (1).—Development of natural watering places in soil: 30 cents per cubic foot of excavation, in soil or gravel, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Springs or seeps shall be developed for the purpose of providing water for livestock, provided the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided.

Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator at the time of approval.

Practice (R) (j) (2).—Development of natural watering places in rock: 50 cents per cubic foot of excavation in rock, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Specifications for this practice shall be identical with practice (R) (j) (1).

GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice (17) (a).—Green-manure crops: \$1.50 for each acre of annual or biennial legumes (including vetches but excluding lespedeza) of which a good stand and a good growth are turned under as green manure on orchard land or on irrigated cropland, except that sour clover and sesbania will qualify only in Clark County, and, upon prior approval of the county committee in Lincoln and Nye Counties.

Practice (17) (b).—Green-manure crops: \$1.50 for each acre of small grains (except wheat) and small-grain mixtures of which a good stand and a good growth are turned under in orchards or on irrigated commercial-vegetable or potato land.

Practice (17) (c).—Green-manure crops: 75 cents for each acre of small grains (except wheat) when a good stand and a good growth are turned under as a green-manure crop on irrigated cropland other than commercial-vegetable or potato land.

Crops used for green manure must not be utilized for credit for any other practice in 1940 and must not include any crop from which seed is harvested by mechanical means. Turning under perennial legumes will not qualify under this practice.

If green-manure crops are turned under on land subject to erosion, such crops must be followed by a winter cover crop.

EROSION CONTROL

All soil-erosion and water-conservation measures developed for payment shall be for the purpose of conserving moisture and retarding soil erosion on land in order to facilitate the renovation and maintenance of adequate vegetative cover. The use of mechanical water-conservation measures shall be limited to soil types that are porous enough to satisfactorily utilize the additional moisture from the application of

these measures, and to the flatter slopes or locations where the diversion can be attained without undue expense. All erosion control measures shall be staked out by a competent person prior to institution.

Practice (21).—Check dams: \$1.50 for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry used in the construction of check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of irrigated cropland and orchard land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured, at which time detailed specifications will be furnished to the operator.

Practice (22).—Water spreading: \$1.50 for each 300 feet of ditching constructed for the diversion and spreading of floodwater or well water. Ditches of less than 300 feet in length will not qualify. The ditches must be of such design as to produce nonerosive velocities of the water, the grade not exceeding 2 inches per 100 feet of length, and the cross-section measurement of the ditch being not less than 3 square feet. The ditch must have ample capacity to carry the diverted water and have an adequate outlet and protection at the discharge end.

Practice (23).—Riprapping along active streams: \$1.50 for each cubic yard of riprap of rock along active streams, for the control of erosion.

Practice (R) (d).—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling: 2½ cents per 100 linear feet of contour listing, deep or shallow subsoiling, or contour furrowing noncropland.

The acreage of this practice shall be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow or strip being considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width.

Listing or furrowing shall be constructed on the contour, with lists or furrows spaced not more than 25 feet apart horizontally or 2 feet vertically and having a minimum cross-section area of not less than 32 square inches. Dams or furrow breaks at intervals of not more than 100 feet shall be provided to check the free movement of water along the furrow and to assure more uniform moisture distribution.

Subsoiling on range land, which includes chiseling, scarifying, or ripping, will be permitted for the purpose of checking run-off, increasing penetration, and to promote reseeding, with not less than 4 contours every 50 feet which open the soil to a depth of not less than 12 inches.

On mountain meadowland, subsoiling shall be performed on the contour to a minimum depth of 4 inches with not less than 20 lists or furrows to each 50-foot strip.

Written prior approval must be secured from the county committee and will be based on soil types and ground cover.

Practice (R) (f) (1).—Spreader dams: 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved in building spreader dams. Dams shall be built on intermittent streams. Small dams not in excess of 4 feet in height shall have minimum side slopes of 2 to 1 and the crown shall be not less than 1 foot wide. Dams in excess of 4 feet in height shall be built to the same side slopes, freeboard, and crown width as specified for earthen dams under practice (R) (g).

If necessitated by existing topography, the dam should be supplemented with smaller diversion dams or dikes extending from either one or both ends of the dams or by diversion ditches credited under practice (22).

Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee.

Practice (R) (f) (2).—Spreader terraces: 50 cents per 100 linear feet of spreader terraces. Spreader terraces may be used either alone or in combination with spreader dams. If terraces are given a grade, the fall shall not exceed 2 inches per 100 feet of length. Terraces shall have a minimum cross section of 3 square feet. Sufficient openings should be made through the dikes, according to topographic features, to allow for uniform spreading of diverted water. The openings shall be protected against erosion.

FORESTRY

Practice (40).—Planting trees and shrubs: \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife, provided the trees are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice. Prior approval of the county committee must be

obtained, and detailed, approved specifications as to time of planting, methods of planting, and varieties that may be used will be furnished to each individual whose project is approved.

OTHER PRACTICES

Practice (43).—Controlling noxious weeds: \$7.50 per acre for each acre of land on which perennial noxious weeds are controlled by good chemical or tillage methods in organized weed-control areas operated under State law or in organized areas approved by the State committee. The control of the following weeds will qualify: Canada thistle, whitetop, Russian knapweed, perennial morning-glory, and leafy spurge. Prior approval of the county committee is required. At the time of approval the county committee will furnish each operator approved detailed specifications for carrying out the practice.

Practice (46).—Renovating legumes and grasses: 75 cents for each acre of perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes, on cropland renovated by cultivation, using a cultivating implement that will thoroughly remove weeds. Irrigation must not follow this practice until all dislodged weed roots have been exposed long enough to die. Reseeding of weak stands may be required where such seeding is considered a good farming practice.

Prior approval of the county committee is required. This practice applies to irrigated and subirrigated land only.

SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Any acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following uses will be considered as soil-depleting acreage:

Corn planted for any purpose, except sweet corn or popcorn grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

Grain sorghums, sugar beets, broomcorn, mangels, or cow beets planted for any purpose.

Potatoes or annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose, except when grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp harvested for any purpose.

Field beans planted for any purpose or peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas, except when grown in home gardens for use on the farm, or when incorporated in the soil as green manure.

Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner.

Wheat planted, or regarded as planted, for any purpose on a wheat-allotment farm.

Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity.

Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, harvested for grain.

Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops (including designated mixtures containing wheat on any farm) harvested for hay, except (1) when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay, or (2) when such crops are grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes.

Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed.

Sweet sorghums when harvested for grain, seed, or sirup.

Land summerfallowed if such summerfallowed acreage is not protected from wind and water erosion by maintenance of a rough and cloddy surface or by tillage operations and soil-management practices commonly regarded in the locality as effective in preventing wind and water erosion.

PAYMENT PROVISIONS

Division of special-crop payments.—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords and tenants as the crop is divided.

In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm, the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on ACP-95 if all interested persons agree.

Division of soil-building payments.—The payments earned in connection with soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord or tenant who carried out the soil-building practices.

Deductions on other farms.—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in any other farm which is not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from any farm not in compliance.

Increase in small payments.—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200 the payment will be increased by an amount fixed in the law. Information as to the exact amount of the increase can be obtained from the county committee.

Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments to an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

Deductions for association expenses.—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted pro rata from the payments computed for all of the farms in the county.

Defeating purposes of program.—Congress has authorized the making of payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

Idle farms.—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices.

Payment made or computed without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to questions of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments and indebtedness due the United States which is subject to set-off.

Availability of funds.—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which

Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

APPLICATION PROVISIONS

Eligibility.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed and who, at the time of harvest, is the owner-operator or who is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or who participates in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

Time of filing application.—Payments will be made only upon applications submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

Application for other farms in county.—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made on ACP-69 in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

Appeals.—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county committee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State committee, whose action is reviewable by the regional director.

Applicability.—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other lands in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. DODD,
Director, Western Division.



